

# NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL

## AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Vol. IX. No. 285.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1876.

Price Seven Cents.

### A MODEL SCHOOL.

All model schools are not alike in detail, though common principles animate them. They are found quite as often among the hills and valleys of the country as in the streets and lanes of our cities. They exist wherever there is a teacher who understands his art, just as good paintings will be found in the studios of artists. It is taken for granted that there are many in charge of school-rooms who are not teachers; no, nor ever can be. The model school has in it a teacher; he may or may not be learned, he may possibly not have appeared to advantage before the superintendent as far as scholarship, but it could not escape that which he knew, he knew well.

We shall find if we stay long enough, that this teacher has no difficulty with the order of the school. He in fact does not give any time or attention to this subject that proves so troublesome to so many. "Order is easy if the pupil is interested" is his motto. If the order is bad he attributes the cause to himself, and not to the depravity of the pupil.

Our model teacher could teach without the text-book, in fact, he continually sets before the scholar the uselessness of a book except to refer to. His grammar and arithmetic especially are so treated. When he uses a book as a reference or to find a definition, he insists that the author shall be as exactly quoted as Webster or Shakespeare—in other words, for a correct reciting of what is learned. Our model teacher sees that the young child is an organic unity of mind and body, and that he must be treated as such, and not as though his mind and body were clearly distinguished as results in after years.

Hence in teaching him, he looks upon him as one in which the mind is a part of the body—he teaches him through the senses. He calls his attention to the outer world; he illustrates by things that can be seen or handled; he gives simple definitions. His teaching is by means of "objects"; he appeals constantly to the understanding of the child. He sees in every exercise a means of addressing the judgment; he contrives to make the child stronger for attending his school. He secures habits of personal neatness, personal industry, personal scrutiny.

Our model teacher feels the necessity of educating himself as he educates others. He does not propose to save others, and become himself a cast-away. He reads the best authors, on history, biography and science. Not only does he grow stronger thereby, but he has a foundation from whence to draw—a never-failing fountain. More than this, his pupils hearing him speak of Irving, of Shakespeare and the Cid, are filled with a burning enthusiasm to know his knowledge and enjoy his enjoyments. They too will be scholars, and perchance teachers. From such school-rooms come forth the real teachers of our land.

Our model teacher gives short lessons, and has short recitations. He knows that the minds of young persons cannot be long kept on a subject, and that the profit is gone if the enthusiasm is held by main force.

Our model teacher may or may not read the Bible and pray with his pupils. If he does, he does it not in a perfunctory manner; he does it feeling his own weakness in shaping the minds of these young immortals, and asking Divine Help and Influence. If he does it not, it is not because he feels there is no need of it. He omits it for either prudential reasons, or because he feels incompetent for the high task. Our model teacher is a reverential being. He knows that God is, and that he has the highest interest in the children of the human race.

Such, in brief, are a few of the prominent characteristics of our model teacher. Reader, are you one?

### A Concert Exercise.

TRIUMPHS OF THE VIRTUES.

By J. W. Barker.

**PROLOGUE**—A perfect character is a beautiful development. It is a perfection which we do not often see in the walks of life. It is a wonderful design set round with the rarest jewels. The graces or virtues are its special adornings. Which of them shines the fairest? Which gives the fairest luster to the human character?

'Tis hard amid a precious mine,  
Where rarest treasures thickly shine,  
To tell by any human test,  
Which one is fairer than the rest,  
So of the virtues, which shall be  
Crowned with the robe of royalty?

What do you think about it, my young friends?

**FAITH**—I think the grand secret to all our real success in life, depends mainly upon the faith we may have in our work. A want of faith makes us weak and timorous. If we are doubtful about success, we seem ready to welcome defeat.

Faith looks thro' clouds with undimmed eyes,  
and sees beyond the clearer skies,  
Sees victory come from every fight.

Where wrong is battling with the right.

**PATIENCE**—There is no virtue, I think, quite equal to patience. It bears adversity without flinching, and maintains evenness of temper under all circumstances of life. We all dislike a fretful spirit, that scolds and whines, and finds fault with every body and every thing.

Calm though the tempest rages,  
Bright, though the skies are dark,—  
This virtue e'er engages  
To bring life's fragile bark,  
Safe to that fair and golden shore  
When storm and tempest are no more.

**HOPE**—I am quite sure that the main spring to all useful activity is hope. Without this, we should die in the prison of despair. Who does not love to associate with hopeful people. And what can we do destitute of the spirit of hopefulness? Hope is the great talisman in every enterprise and movement of human life.

It is the rainbow on the sky,  
The pledge of certain good to come.  
It bids all doubt and danger fly,  
And leads us safely to our home.

**TRUTH**—Truth is the guiding star to a successful life. Without it, there is no confidence in any branch of life's activity. Let it be known that one always speaks the truth, that every word can be depended on, and what more certain guaranty can you have of success? There is much false and unreliable in the world, while truth is the solid rock upon which you can plant your feet and feel safe.

It is the flowery island,  
Bedecked in virgin green;  
Where springs of living waters,  
And fragrant flowers are seen;  
The rock on which we build  
Our hope of future glory,  
The gold with which we gild  
Life's dearest, brightest story.

**MODESTY**—How beautiful is the lily of the valley! How modest and yet how lovely! Lovely because of its modesty, and modest in its loveliness. Nothing like modesty will adorn life. Look at the proud sunflower, lifting its grand form. It does, indeed, present a show of beauty. But, as

you approach, there is no perfume, and what seemed charming in color, fades into one insipid monotone.

Unseen by crazy, wild acclaim,  
It lives in beauty, not in name,  
And seen, is loved; divinely fair,  
It breathes a perfume everywhere,  
That speaks of heaven, of hope and love,  
And points the eye to realms above.

**PERSEVERANCE**—The virtue of perseverance, I think, exceeds all the rest. What can be done without it? This virtue alone enables one to overcome difficulties, to conquer, tho' opposed by foes. Whatever may be the object in view, nothing will bring success but steady, unflinching perseverance. With it, men can accomplish wonders; for want of it, the greatest schemes fail.

Tho' mountains inter vene,  
Never mind it;  
If billows dash between,  
You can find it;  
The shore is just beyond,  
You may gain it;  
The prize, a priceless bond,  
Then obtain it.

**CHARITY**—The crowning virtue is indeed charity; and for this opinion, I have the evidence of Divine revelation. Without charity every other gift is "as sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal." In this world, where there is, and must be, so much imperfection, and so much misfortune, it is the beautiful mantle of charity which covers up deformity, and brings into clearer view all that is lovely and of good report.

No flower upon life's dreary waste,  
Hath perfume half so rare,  
No blossom on the desert placed,  
Can with this one compare.

**CHEERFULNESS**—I think the most beautiful grace of spirit and life is cheerfulness. Who does not like to see a cheerful face? How it chases away the sorrow of life! A sour face is a cloud of the deepest darkness, throwing gloom upon all around. Cheerfulness gives a grace and beauty to everything. It gilds all the dark edges of life with a glimmer of gold.

Out in the wilderness straying,  
Deep in the forest alone,  
Sweet is the voice of gladness,  
Soft is love's answering tone;  
Cheerfulness gives to life's darkness  
Tints of the morning's shining,  
Hope in its newborn glory  
Lives in the day's declining.

**POLITENESS**—I think all the other graces of character appear dim and dull without politeness. Who does not dislike to see an awkward person? To appear at ease is a fine accomplishment, and adds much to one's reputation and usefulness. The boy who is polite is wanted everywhere. He is never in the way; never sits or stands in the wrong place; never says a discourteous word and never makes an awkward or improper gesture.

Always in place in the morning,  
Ne'er out of place at night,  
Never at loss in the city,  
Always at home with the right;  
Gentle and courteous, generous and kind,  
This is a gem you seldom can find.

**GENEROSITY**—If there is one quality of character more noble than another, it is generosity. Nothing is a greater burlesque on the "image of God" than a stingy man or woman, all the time absorbing, but never imparting. I do not mean waste or extravagance, but simply a generous and



proper use of what God has given us. Economy, in the true sense, is all right, but one may be economical and yet generous.

The glorious sun which rules the day,  
Gives to the waiting earth  
Its mellow sunshine, and straightway  
The fragrant flowers come forth;  
The cloud gives drops of precious rain,  
The answering hills and vales  
Spring into life, and once again  
The summer time prevails.

**PROMPTNESS.**—There is nothing like being on time. No matter what your other virtues are, if you have not promptness, you are altogether wanting. Promptness to meet your engagements, promptness in paying your debts, and being on time in everything, this is certainly the most valuable trait of character. Always be prompt, and you will generally be successful.

Never waste a precious minute  
Idling, when you've work to do,  
Seize the hour, there's fortune in it,  
Put the smallest promise through.

**INDUSTRY.**—I think industry is chief of all the virtues. Is there any class of people so much to be feared and despised as those who have nothing to do? It is said, and with much truth, that the evil one always finds work or idle hands, and what the evil one finds for you to do, can not be very respectable business.

Thro' nature there is constant work,  
At early morn and dusky eve;  
She frowns on every idle shirk,  
And over every failure grieves.

**ENERGY.**—There is nothing like energy to make things move in this world. When a man gets up in the morning and takes hold of his work with his whole strength and attention, when he throws off his gloves and works with uncovered hands, even at the expense of a bruise or blister, you may expect he will succeed. But, if he is afraid of difficulty, if he fears a little smoke and fire, he will not accomplish much. "Go ahead," is an old but very proper motto, and, one, which, if followed, will lead you on to certain victory.

If you have a work on hand,  
Quickly do it.  
If you'd gain the promised land,  
Then pursue it.  
Tho' the way lies by the hill,  
You can climb it if you will.

**NEATNESS.**—All the virtues of character seem dingy without neatness. It is true, that dress does not make character, but it adds much to the beauty of person, to be neat and comely in dress. A person is very poorly educated who has not learned neatness. I do not care how loudly he may boast of other virtues, without neatness all else is eclipsed.

The starry sky is wonderful,  
Undimmed by ink clouds;  
The summer flowers are beautiful,  
E'en in their sable shrouds;  
But lines of dust and mist between,  
Destroy the beauty of the scene.

**HONESTY.**—You have overlooked honesty, the crowning virtue of all. Whatever else you may have, if honesty is wanting, the essential glory has departed.

Honesty should poise the balance  
In the markets of this world,  
Flaunt on every glowing banner  
Mid the walks of life unfurled.

**EPILOGUE.**—The truth is, my friends, we can not well spare one of these virtues from the diadem of human greatness and glory. Could you be honest without faith and hope? Can you be patient without the grace of modesty? It seems that one depends upon the other. Each gives to the other essential value.

Like the colors of the rainbow,  
On the cloud's majestic fold,  
Red and blue are intermingled  
With the violet and the gold;  
So the virtues sweetly blending,  
Garnish life's repeated story,  
Make a diadem unending  
In the crown of human glory.

"Preserve proportion to your reading, keep your view of men and things extensive, and depend upon it a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one; as far as it goes the views it gives are true; but the who reads deeply in one class of writers only, gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow, but false."  
—DR. ARNOLD.

### Aphorisms of Pestalozzi.

The powerful stimulus of inquisitiveness prompts to exertions, which, if encouraged by others, will lead to a habit of thought.

As soon as the infant has reached a certain age, every object that surrounds him might be made instrumental to the excitement of thought.

Education is not the work of a certain course of exercises resumed at stated times, but of a continual and benevolent superintendence.

Education should not only decide what is to be made of a child, but rather inquire what is a child qualified for.

If, according to correct principles, all the faculties of man are to be developed, and all his energies called into play, the early attention of mothers must be directed to the physical education of children.

The early and continued practice of exercises on the gymnastic system, essentially contributes to render children cheerful and healthy—to promote among them a spirit of union and brotherly love, habits of industry, openness and frankness of character, personal courage, and manly conduct in suffering pain.

The greatest liberty must prevail, and the whole must be done with a certain cheerfulness, without which, all these exercises would become dull, pedantic and ridiculous.

It seems not to be sufficiently understood that good taste and good feelings, are kindred to, and reciprocally confirm each other.

#### MUSIC.

There is a marked and most beneficial influence of music on the feelings, which I have always observed to be most efficient in preparing or attuning the mind for the best of impressions.

Those schools or families in which music has retained the cheerful and chaste character which it is so important that it should preserve, have invariably displayed scenes of moral feeling, and, consequently, of happiness.

#### DRAWING.

Among the first manifestations of the faculties of a child, is a desire and an attempt of imitation.

It is well to furnish children with playthings, which will facilitate their first essays, and, occasionally, to assist them. It is necessary to analyze for them the parts and elements of which a whole consists.

Children should not be confined to copying from another drawing, but copy from nature.

#### MODELLING.

Next to the exercises of drawing come those of modelling, in whatever materials may be most conveniently employed. This is frequently productive of even more amusement.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

In geography the drawing of outline maps is an exercise which ought not to be neglected. It gives the most accurate idea of the proportional extent, and general position of different countries; conveys a more distinct notion than any description, and leaves the most permanent impressions on the memory.

### The Value of Drawing upon Industry.

All European governments are agreed in the recognition of drawing as one of the most directly and widely practical studies for the mass of the people. For every industry, they deem it of the first importance: all other studies ranking below it. Take the carpenter and the joiner. Every part of a house that is decently made, from the frame to the stairway and mantle, is made from a drawing. The carpenter who cannot read the drawings must work under the direction of another who can, and at much less wages; and this, unfortunately, is what happens to nearly all American carpenters and joiners at the present time; and although they might be able to read, write, and spell with the greatest proficiency, they could not get as high wages in the market as a workman who knows but very little of either, but does know how to read and make drawings for his daily work. The same is true with workmen in every branch of industry. It is not literary skill that is here required so much as practical knowledge. Given a hundred carpenters who have been well taught in the elements of drawing (for which the public schools are unquestionably equal), and another hundred who have no knowledge of drawing, and the earnings of the first hundred will exceed the earnings of the second by at least fifty dollars a day, or more than fifteen thousand a year. Now, what is true of the carpenter is true of the stone mason, the machinist, the engine-builder, the bridge-builder, the carriage-maker, the cabinet maker, indeed, of every one who constructs objects having length, breadth, and thickness. Of the pupils in our public schools, a large majority, of the boys at least, will enter into some of these pursuits. In face of these facts, can it be

said that drawing is a study of no practical application? Can any other study be named which has so direct a practical bearing upon industry?—J. T. LIGGETT.

### A "School Girl's" Column.

#### PARTS OF SPEECH.

Nouns are names of things or men,  
*Jack and Thomas, dove and wren.*

Pronouns always stand for nouns,  
*She for Sarah, they for towns.*

The articles are only three  
*A, an indefinite; definite the.*

An adjective describes a noun,  
*The pretty book, the handsome gown.*

The verb is called an action word,  
*Read and talk, dress and gird.*

Adverbs tell how, when, or where,  
*As sweetly, nicely, now, here, there.*

Conjunctions connect or fasten things  
*Feet and claws, tails and wings.*

Prepositions relate to words,  
*Book on desk, deer in herds.*

Interjections make exclamations,  
*"Oh! alas! such short rations."*

\* \* \*

The above added together make nine parts of speech  
Now learn them by heart while they are in your reach.

A boy when asked by his teacher which was the greater evil, hurting another's feeling, or hurting his finger, responded. "Why, hurting the feelings."

"And why," asked his teacher "is it worse to hurt the feelings?"

"Because you can't tie a rag around them," he exclaimed.

SOME Russian girls, we hear, are studying in Switzerland to be doctors.

A school master who was teaching in a village, on the second day of the term as he was surveying the poor and scanty furniture he noticed a three-legged stool, and inquired if it was a dunce stool. A little girl spoke up and said. "I guess so; teacher always sits there." It is needless to say that the stool was not used that term.

A man who was brought in court a few days since, when asked his occupation said he was a "conchologist." And then went on to say that he opened oysters.  
So much for a big name.

Any one troubled with lisping, if he will repeat the following rapidly and a great many times will it be said be cured; "Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs Hobbs nobbs with Snobbs and robs Nobbs fobs. This is," says Nobbs, "the worse for Hobbs jobs," and Snobbs sobs.

An ingenious teacher has invented a new way of punishing children. He stands them on a chair, and puts a cloth over their heads. This quiets them and adds greatly to the beauty of the room.

### BOOK NOTICES.

KIDDLE AND SCHEM's *Cyclopaedia of Education*. E. Steiger, New York.

This important work, which deals with the entire range of educational topics in an impartial and unbiased spirit, is the fruit of careful preparation and exhaustive research. Its appearance will mark an era in the educational literature of the country and is a result only attainable by a most fortunate association of editors of large experience, contributors of varied ability and extensive information, with business facilities and resources which enable the publisher to make a considerable investment both of time and money, for the purpose of presenting the work to the public in an acceptable form.

The *Cyclopaedia of Education* will have an extensive circulation among nearly every class of readers. It will, of course, be needed by Boards of Education, Trustees and other school-officers, Public Educational Institutions, Libraries, Universities and Colleges, Normal Schools and Normal Students, Professional and Parochial Schools, Private Schools and Eclectic Seminaries. It will also be indispensable to School Teachers of every grade and highly desirable to Clergymen, Sunday School Teachers, owners of Cyclopaedias, Parents and private persons generally.



## THE NORTH POLE.

Must we conclude that the North Pole is really inaccessible? It appears to us that the annals of Arctic research justify no such conclusion. The attempt recently made, although supposed at the outset to have been directed along the most promising of all the routes heretofore tried, turned out to be one of the most difficult and dangerous. Had there been land extending northward (as Sherard Osborn and others opined) on the western side of the sea into which Robeson Channel opens, a successful advance might have been made along its shore by sledging. McClintock, in 1853 traveled, 1,220 miles in 105 days; Richards, 1,012 miles in 102 days; Mecham, 1,203 miles; Hamilton, 1,150 miles with a dog-sledge and one man. In 1854 Mecham traveled 1,157 miles in only 70 days; Young traveled 1,150 miles, and McClintock 1,330 miles. But these journeys were made overland or over unmoving ice close to a shore line. Over an ice-bound sea journeys of the kind are quite impracticable. But the conditions, while not more favorable in respect of the existence of land, were in other respects altogether less favorable along the American route than along any of the others we have considered in our brief sketch of the attempts hitherto made to reach the Pole. The recent expedition wintered as near as possible to the region of maximum winter cold in the western hemisphere, and pushed their journey northward athwart the region of maximum summer cold. Along the course pursued by Parry's route the cold is far less intense, in corresponding latitudes, than along the American route; and cold is the real enemy which bars the way toward the Pole. All the difficulties and dangers of the journey either have their origin (as directly as the ice itself) in the bitter Arctic cold, or are rendered effective and intensified by the cold. The course to be pursued, therefore, is that indicated by the temperature. Where the July isotherms, or lines of equal summer heat, run northward, a weak place is indicated in the Arctic barrier; where they trend southward, that barrier is strongest. Now there are two longitudes in which the July Arctic isotherms run far northward of their average latitude. One passes through the Parry Islands, and indicates the sea north-east of Behring's Straits as a suitable region for attack; the other passes through Spitzbergen, and indicates the course along which Sir E. Parry's attack was made. The latter is slightly the more promising line of the two, so far as temperature is concerned, the isotherm of 36° Fahrenheit (in July) running here as far north as the 77th parallel, whereas its highest northerly range in the longitude of the Parry Islands is but about 76°. The difference, however, is neither great nor altogether certain; and the fact that Parry found the ice drifting southward, suggests the possibility that that may be the usual course of oceanic currents in that region. North of the Parry Islands the drift may be northwardly, like that which Payer and Weyprecht experienced to the north of Novaia Zemlia. There is one great attraction for men of science in the route by the Parry Islands. The magnetic pole has almost certainly traveled into that region. Sir J. Ross found it, indeed, to be near Boothia Gulf, far to the east of the Parry Islands, in 1837. But the variations of the needle all over the world since then indicate unmistakably that the magnetic poles have been traveling round toward the west, and at such a rate that the northern magnetic

pole has probably nearly reached by this time the longitude of Behring's Straits. The determination of the exact present position of the Pole would be a much more important achievement, so far as science is concerned, than a voyage to the pole of rotation.

## SEALSKIN.

Seal-hunting is of great antiquity. It is said that some of the old Icelandic sagas, or romantic histories, were written on seal parchment. The German warriors who confronted the Roman legions were clothed in sealskins, and the Roman military tents were at one time also constructed of the same material. It was believed to be so sure a talisman against lightning, that Augustus always wore a piece upon his person to act as a safeguard against what he so dreaded. In the North, cables were made of seals' and walrus' hides, and the Finns and Lapps paid their tribute in them. The old Icelandic colonists in Greenland paid their Peter's pence in the same material; and a receipt is still in existence showing that their contributions to the Crusades were paid at Bergen in 1327 in sea-horse tusks. The flesh of some of the species is excellent. The Eskimo live almost entirely upon it, as do also the Danes in Greenland. The writer, during his residence in that country, also ate it repeatedly, and, like most other people, learned to like it.

## GOSSIP ABOUT LIVING POETS.

William Cullen Bryant recently celebrated his eighty-second birthday, having been born Nov. 3, 1794, in Cummington, Mass. He looks little over three-score-and-ten, having still an erect figure and elastic step. He shows his vigor and fondness for exercise by walking, as he quaintly puts it, "every morning to his *Evening Post*." The poet's head and face are covered with a liberal supply of silvery locks, and he rather takes a pride in setting his classic and venerable self as others see him, for there is scarcely a photographer in town who has not a fine portrait of Bryant. At public dinners he may often be seen, and at speech making he is not at all backward. Although he is frequently to be met in the streets of the city, he rarely attends the opera or theatre. Mr. Bryant writes so little poetry now he may be said to have laid down the lyre; but of general literary and journalistic labor he still performs a great deal of work.

Mr. Tennyson, now sixty-six years old, is still in his prime of thought and capacity for work. The only ill he's heir to is an annual hay fever. He is six feet high, broad-shouldered and large-boned, but not stout. His hands and feet are large. His face is long, and somewhat resembles that of Dante, save that it has not the rigid mould and expression of the great Florentine, and the nose is not so aquiline. His hair is long and black, his complexion olive. Once upon a time, in speaking of Mr. Tennyson's personal appearance, Buchanan Read called him "a dilapidated Jupiter"—a piece of description at once picturesque, acute and humorous.

Whittier is sixty-eight years old, and a most quaint, kindly, and refined person, using habitually the Quaker "thee" and "thou."

Henry W. Longfellow, is a year older, and wears well the dignity of the gentleman and the poet.

Lowell is fifty-seven, and has the look of the critic rather than of the poet.

Stoddard is 56 years old, about five feet nine inches high, and wears a full iron-grey beard. This author looks every inch a poet, and in conversation is bright and

witty. For fifteen years he "fed at the public crib" in the customs service; but now his whole time is occupied in contributing to the magazines and newspapers. The right hand being paralyzed, Mr. Stoddard has learned to write with his left. Stoddard's wife is a writer of no mean ability, and has made a reputation for herself in the literary world.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, just 40 years of age, was born in New Hampshire; laid the foundation of his reputation in New York; wrote "Babbalanza" while he was in his teens, and now resides in Boston. Aldrich's reputation as a poet and novelist is increasing and improving, foreign critics of high authority placing him among the first American writers. He has had some experience as an editor and literary critic, having commenced his career in the office of the *Home Journal*. Aldrich has a wife and several children.

William Morris, the poet, lives in a charming house in London, brightened by the presence of a beautiful wife and three pretty children. His study is reached by three flights of stairs, and is a bare room, hung with lumps of tobacco, and having for writing purposes a curious hacked table and an ancient ink-horn. Herein the "Earthly Paradise" was written. The shaggy-haired, kind-faced poet never looks handsomer than when his little ones are dancing about him and climbing over him.

## ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES.

A snuff manufacturer was drying some snuff, and, through a little neglect, the snuff was allowed to be overheated, till it became charred. Noticing the pungent character of the snuff, and how it tickled the nose, and knowing that some men like to have the nose tickled more than others, he resolved to try whether high dried snuff could be brought into favor. It not only did so, but proved a source of wealth to him.

One of the producing causes of prosperity of the Staffordshire pottery manufacture was the discovery of a cheap, durable glaze. The discovery was due purely to accident. At Stanley Farm, a few miles from Burslem, a maid servant was one day heating a strong solution of common salt, to be used in curing pork. During her absence from the kitchen, the liquid boiled over. Being in an unglazed earthen vessel, the solution, spreading over the outside, produced a chemical action which she little understood, and which did not compensate her for the scolding she received. Some of the elements of the liquid combined with some of those of the highly heated brown clay surface to produce a vitreous coating or enamel, which did not peel off when the vessel was cold. The humble brown-ware vessel acquired historical celebrity. A Burslem potter, learning what had taken place, saw that glazed ware might possibly hit the taste of the public; he introduced the system of glazing by means of common salt, a system at once cheap, easy, and durable; and England has made many a million pounds, sterling by the accidental discovery.

## CURIOSITIES OF THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The paradise of fools, "to few unknown," is the mental comment as one sees the many evidences of people's carelessness, foolishness and stupidity which are displayed at the Dead-Letter Office Museum. Arranged in glass cases on the four sides of the room are all these waifs of travel, displayed with view to their respective attractions, and suggestive of the treachery of postage stamps and the adverse fate which sometimes overtakes even mail-bags. There is everything known to the useful and ornamental; everything not smaller

than a thimble or larger than a stove-pipe hat.

Such a pathetic ray of might-have-beens, so eloquent of disappointments and blighted hopes! Locks of hair—there are whole switches of them—and as for photographs, we are told that there are forty bushels of them in the basement of the building. But fancy yourself the recipient of a nice parcel from the hands of the postman some morning, which upon being opened discloses a live snake! Whether one would go into raptures or hysterics at such a treasure would be a matter of taste, I suppose. But, then, people do send snakes through the mail, and sometimes they come back to the Dead-Letter Office for want of a claimant, and we see them leading a serenely spiritual existence in a glass jar among other stray postal curiosities. It is a fact that a postmaster once found a small live alligator disporting among the letters and papers in a mail bag.

There was also a bouquet of fresh flowers, which had slipped out of its box; and a couple of empty boxes, very similar in size and shape, left the poor man in doubt as to which the alligator belonged, and to which the flowers. Imagine the fair recipient of the flowers finding a monster in her box, instead of the delicate offering which she had expected! But the postmaster made no blunder; he put the flowers in one box, the alligator into the other; notified the ladies of the slight confusion of their property which had taken place, and directed each to exchange with the other if she should receive the wrong article. But he was gratified to learn shortly afterwards, that there had been no mistake made. Jewelry is one of the articles most commonly entrusted to letters and postal packages.

One can hardly realize that there is a daily average of 12,000 or 15,000 dead letters, or about 400,000 a month. Allowing one person to a letter, there are 400,000 persons every month who undertake to send letters either without stamps, without addresses, or with canceled stamps, insufficient postage, or illegible incorrect addresses. Many of them are without either stamp or address, and often no signature which gives the slightest clue to persons sending them. There are 40,000 a month received that either lack postage or addresses, or else have insufficient or canceled stamps; and, strange as it may seem, these are sometimes the most valuable letters, often containing currency or drafts for large amounts of money. It is estimated that there is about \$4,000,000 in drafts and \$75,000,000 in cash received yearly through dead letters. This is all returned, if possible, to persons sending it; but if any portion of it fails to find a claimant, it is turned over to the post office fund.

Very little difficulty is experienced in restoring the checks and drafts to the rightful owners, but the money generally comes in small sums, and is usually sent in the most careless, haphazard fashion, and the loss of these small sums and the ignorance or carelessness with which they are launched upon a journey represents a deal of suffering and disappointment. Some hard-working man may send \$20, the savings of a month's labor, to his wife and little ones, whom he has had to leave behind him; but, alas! he is one of forty thousand who trust to Providence, without stamp or address, or else his writing or orthography are beyond mortal ken, and so the poor wife never gets the pittance, which is her all.

It is very amusing to see letters opened and guess at their contents before they are brought to light. Three out of five from a bundle of unaddressed letters contained money, one of them a \$5 note. Then there are such quantities of dress samples in letters. One would imagine that all woman.



kind had discovered a language in the interchange of these scraps of dress fabrics. One-half show their prosperity in bits of silks and satins, and the other half in bits of six-penny calico, and it is only in the Dead-letter Office that they may meet on common grounds. Certainly every fifth letter contains a photograph, and I don't imagine that any great care is taken to return lost photographs, but any one so bereaved has the privilege of rumaging among the forty bushels of human "counterfeits" which have accumulated here.—*Cor. Cleveland Leader.*

#### SINGULAR CLOCK.

Paris is admiring a new clock formed of horizontal bar, with two brass balls of equal weight attached to the ends and placed upon a wheel placed horizontally. The hands are over a yard long and there are six faces to the clock, on one of which are marked the hours, on another the minutes, and on the other the seconds. The remaining three indicate the years, months, and days. It requires winding up but once every fourteen months, and is said to have the necessary qualities of the best time piece invented up to the present day.

Mr. Philip Hamerton claims that the rocking chair is not a Yankee invention, but had its origin in Lancashire.

#### THE CREMATION OF A PRINCESS.

In accordance with the Siamese custom, in the case of persons of exalted rank, the body of the late princess, after being prepared in a manner somewhat similar to the process of embalming, lay in state for upward of two months in a coffin placed in Buddhist temple. The ceremony of the cremation took place at about three o'clock in the afternoon, shortly before which hour His Highness the Regent, attended by his sons and the officers of State appointed to represent their Majesties, the first and second kings, arrived at the pavilion that had been constructed for the occasion. This was a large bamboo building capable of containing about one thousand persons, and open at one side like a race course stand. In front stood the altar, also constructed of green bamboo, surmounted by a canopy of the same material, about forty feet in height, tastefully decorated with flowers. Flowers were also profusely strewn on the fagots and round about.

At the foot of the altar were seated about twenty men, producing on native instruments the most weird and unearthly "music, and close to was a Chinese open-air fantoccini exhibiting, which was keeping a vast crowd of both Chinese and Simese in a state of uproarious laughter. The ceremony lasted until sunset.

After the ceremony the Regent conducted his guests to the Pavilion, and there, with his sons and other members of his family took up a position on the steps of the altar. The musicians with their tom-toms, horns, and reed instruments, redoubled their efforts, and amid the wild blasts of barbarous music the coffin was borne in and placed upon the funeral pyre, which was composed of fagots, all neatly shaped to a Uniform size, and each one tipped with gold leaf, the whole being saturated with turpentine and inflammable oil. The Regent (who, like all the Siamese present, was dressed entirely in white, the national mourning color), was then presented by a kneeling slave with a lighted torch, with which he first fired the pile. Each of his sons, in the order of their seniority, then did the same, followed by all the relatives, these in turn being suc-

ceeded by the old gentleman's concubines, numbering some five and twenty. The guests were then invited to assist, and after they had done so, the general public were admitted without reserve, and in a short time the altar with its canopy and floral decorations was completely enveloped in flames.

The roses and other flowers withered in the scorching heat, the bamboo pillars cracked and sputtered, the attendants stimulated the fierce fire, threw upon it spices and essences which filled the air with strange odors; the music became faster and more wildly furious, and soon the costly coffin with its contents became merely a heap of ashes. Presently the columns supporting the canopy were burnt through, and the whole structure fell with a crash on the fire, which soon found its way again and blazed with fresh fury, sending a dense cloud of smoke far above the tops of the sago palms and coconut trees. Soon after this we all took leave of the Regent and his family, each of us receiving as a souvenir a pure gold mourning ring, made in the palace by the royal goldsmiths.

#### CAPTAIN KIDD, THE PIRATE.

Lord Macaulay's sketch of Captain Kidd is so well known that he may be dismissed in few lines as by no means brilliant or successful brigand, although, in posthumous renown, second to none of the craft. Perhaps his advantage over others in this respect is due to his having been hanged instead of killed in action, or cast away in remote tropical seas. Kidd was an old privateer in the West Indies, and, being known as a brave seaman, was recommended by Lord Bellamont, then governor of Barbadoes, and several other persons, to the home government as one admirably fitted to command a king's ship cruising against pirates, on account of his knowledge of those seas and practice in warfare. The project met with no favor in England, and would have fell through altogether had not Lord Bellamont and his friends fitted out the Adventure galley at their own private charge. Kidd was put in command, and furnished with the king's commission, charging him to hunt down pirates, all and sundry, especially Thomas Tew and others specified by name. He also held a commission of reprisals, for it was then war time, empowering him to take French merchant ships, in case he should meet any. The Adventure galley sailed from Plymouth in May, 1696, carrying thirty guns and eighty men, and, after scouring the North and South Atlantic, tried the Indian ocean, picking up a French merchantman or two; but of pirates never a one. At last the patience of Kidd, who appears to have meant well originally, wore out; his crew turned mutinous, and he became, according to his defense, a pirate *malgré lui*. After a fairly lucky cruise, he sailed for New York, thinking his offense would be winked at, but was immediately seized, and all his books and papers, sent home for trial, and hanged with six of his associates. His career proved an exception to the rule that it is well to set a thief to catch a thief.

It costs less than a cent a day to *traw* a weekly paper; less than a diligent hen would earn in a week at the market price of eggs; less than one cigar a week, and a very cheap one at that; less than the barber would charge by the year to keep one's hair trimmed; less than a good sized Christmas turkey; less than an energetic kitchen girl will waste in a week. A penny a day can be saved in many a better way than in stopping your paper.

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**AN IMPORTANT suggestion to owners and users of steam power, is made in the *Manufacturer and Builder*. It says, speaking of the accidents arising from the entanglement of some portion of an operator's garments in a swiftly revolving shaft—of such frequent occurrence in large manufactories, and of such a distressing and fatal character—that one of the simplest methods of rendering these casualties impossible, without introducing the necessity of constructing a railing or fender about the moving piece in dangerous places, is to cover the shaft with a loose sleeve along its entire length. This may be of sheet tin or zinc, and be removable if desired. It should also be covered within and at the ends with leather, so as to prevent any noise. Arranged in this manner, the friction between it and the revolving shaft, would be sufficient to cause the sleeve to rotate with the latter; but, in the event of any decided resistance being brought to bear upon it, as in the case of the entanglement of a workman's garment, the sleeve would at once be brought to rest and permit of extraction without accident. The same idea of loose covers—remarks the journal already cited—may also be applied to cog wheels or pulleys, and prove an invaluable protection against loss of life or injury to person.**

**AN ELASTIC FLEXIBLE VARNISH for paper which may be applied without previously sizing the article, may be prepared as follows:** Crush transparent and clear pieces of dammar into small grains; introduce a convenient quantity—say forty grains—into a flask, pour on it about 6 ozs. of acetone, and expose the whole to a moderate temperature for about two weeks, frequently shaking. At the end of this time, pour off the clear saturated solution of dammar in acetone, and add, to every four parts of varnish, three parts of rather dense collodion; the two solutions are mixed by agitation, the resulting liquid allowed to settle, and preserved in well closed phials. This varnish is applied by means of a soft beaver hair pencil, in vertical lines. At the first application it will appear as if the surface of the paper were covered with a thin white skin. As soon, however, as the varnish has become dry, it presents a clear shining surface. It should be applied in two or three layers.

This varnish retains its gloss under all conditions of weather, and remains elastic; the latter quality adapts it especially to topographical crayon drawings and maps, as well as to photographs.

**CLEANING SILVER WATCH DIALS.**—Take about a teaspoonful of saltpeter and mix it with about two dessert spoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal; willow coal is the best. Let these be ground together with a little water on a piece of slate with the blade of a knife; then by the aid of a camel's hair pencil, spread a portion of the mixture evenly over the surface of the dial, which must then be laid on a piece of charcoal; and with a blowpipe and the clear flame of a lamp or gas jet, it must be made just red hot, and kept so till the wet powder has ceased to fly about; it must then be thrown from the charcoal, hot as it is, into a mixture of sulphuric acid and water (in the proportion of about one fluid ounce of acid to three half pints of water); it will then have a snow-white appearance and must be washed with brush and soap in clean soft water and put into fine sawdust, or, what is better, rose wood raspings till quite dry.

An excellent process for coloring gold is based on the use of the following materials; Nitrate of potassa 6 ozs., common salt 3 ozs., sulphate of zinc 3 ozs., alum 3 ozs. These are reduced to powder and allowed to dissolve slowly in the color pot over a fire that can easily be regulated. The mixture should be well stirred with an iron rod; and as it dissolves it will rise, when the work must be at once suspended in it and kept in continual motion until the liquid is about to sink down in the pot.—The objects are then taken out and immersed in clean muriatic acid pickle, which will remove the adhering color. The color in the pot will rise again after the withdrawal of the work, and this opportunity may be taken advantage of for a fresh dip.

**FIREPROOFING MATERIALS.**—During recent experiments on fireproofing materials at Vienna, the following mixtures of salts were successfully employed: To 20 parts by weight of water add 8 of borax and 2½ of sulphate of magnesia. This forms an insoluble borate of magnesia, which surrounds and impregnates the threads or fibers to which it is applied, and renders either the development of gases or the spread of flame very difficult. To 1 part liquid sal ammoniac, add 2 parts sulphate of lime. A single coating of this acts as an excellent preservative for wood structures against burning. Old roofing soaked with tar and oil failed to catch fire after being impregnated with this mixture.

Spontaneous combustion, it is said, has never occurred among wastes and rags where petroleum was used as a lubricant. While hundreds of cases can be given, from well authenticated sources, of fires caused by matter saturated with one or another of animal or vegetable oils not a single case has thus far been recorded of such a fire originating from petroleum. The conclusion is all that animal or vegetable oils do cause spontaneous combustion, and that petroleum prevents it.

Scattered about the earth, here are supposed to be 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 of Jews alive. Thousands of these people are rich, some of them own colossal fortunes. Rothschild could buy up the fee simple of Palestine. Goldsmid might rebuild the temple of Herod. Monte, fore has money enough to cast a golden statue of King Solomon. But of these wealthy Hebrews not one is willing to go back.

A CEMENT suitable for joining metal to non-metallic substances is prepared by dissolving in boiling water 2½ lbs. glue and 2 ozs. gum ammoniac, adding in small quantities about 2 ozs. sulphuric acid.

A MIRROR, thirty-six feet high and twelve wide, will be one of the curiosities at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

Wisdom is the talent of buying virtuous pleasures at the cheapest rate.



## INVISIBLE POWER,

BY

A. J. H. DUGANNE.

friend fixed her velvet eyes on his face.

"Where's that coral set you promised me, Billy?" she asked.

"It'll be along soon," answered her companion indifferently. "Don't bother me!"

Charlotte's dull eyes emitted a spark.

"When are you going to take me home?" she demanded.

"Never you mind, lass! I want to get into that stable to-night."

"You had enough of stabling three months ago, I should say," rejoined Charlotte.

"Your shoulder must get well!"

"Three months?" said the man, moodily.

"Long as that!"

"I engaged with Mrs. Macy fourth of July week—before the riot. It's the middle of October now!"

"Well, I'll not be much longer waiting, now I'm strong again. Just you show a light, when I'm to come to-night, lass!"

"What's to do in that old stable, Billy?" inquired Charlotte.

"Macy don't keep money about the place."

"Never you mind, lass!" returned the man.

"Now buss me, and streak it! If I'm not down on my luck next time, we'll both be in Old England before Christmas—

and none to say go or come to us, old girl!"

The yellow mustache just brushed Charlotte's lips, in a parting kiss of man and wife, for such was their relationship. The

"dumb" girl repaired to her own quarters, leaving "Billy" to wait for a signal which

she was accustomed to give, by showing a lighted candle at Macy's back basement door—in answer to a candle at her partner's

tenement window.

It was a patient, well-planned scheme; a plot worthy of the London "cracksman,"

who lived now, with but one object—to possess himself of a hidden treasure which

he knew, or thought he knew, to be concealed in that old stable wall.

Two attempts, within four months, since he arrived from England, had been unsuccessful; the first leaving him with a

maimed hand; a bullet from his own pistol having lacerated his left thumb, before

wounding Revere, when he fired that shot out of his pocket, as the sergeant

surmised at the time. And that cunningly devised plan of kidnapping Saul, in order

to leave the coast clear for his midnight work, had ended by a fracture of his shoulder-

blade, the effect of Revere's shot.

But he had satisfied himself, before his last attempt, that the iron coffer could still

be felt in the wall, by means of a round file thrust up into a hidden hole under the

manger; and the espial kept up by his wife, Charlotte, whom he brought from England,

to be his sole confederate, assured him that no exploration of the out-building had been

made by Macy's people. So William Dobson, as he signed his name to rent receipts

for the tenement he occupied, was about as certain, that autumn night, of the "secret"

being his alone, as he had been when, with hours of toil, on a night in June, he

nearly severed the bolts and hinges of that stable door.

Nevertheless, William Dobson was a man

who left nothing to "chance" that he could make sure; and the news which Charlotte

brought of a gold locket, with "W. B." and a "flying snake" graven on it, alarmed

the "cracksman" very much. He knew something about the secret treasure of which

Saul Macy was ignorant; and he knew that "W. B." were letters that identified it.

Consequently, he resolved, that very night, to make a third attempt at burglary.

So "Billy" began to look after his "tools;" and the first tool he laid out on the table

before him was a revolver; and the next tool he handled was a "jimmy."

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

## A BURGLAR ALARM.

When Mrs. Revere and her daughter had retired to their apartments, that evening,

and Amelia kissed "good night" to her father and mother, Susie Macy and Saul

looked in each other's eyes with the same expression of inquiry—

"Where did that gold locket come from?"

Fanny Revere had spoken of it as "grandfather's locket," and Mrs. Revere had

remarked that it was a relic of her grandire in the family's better days; but such partial

"light" upon the old black initial "W. B." could not satisfy Saul Macy or the sharer of

all his domestic confidences. When he spoke, it was to say—

"There's a mystery about my treasure, wife, which makes me uneasy. That gold

locket is a clue to it that I must follow up.

If it be a family relic, and belonged to Fanny's great grandfather, then our casket

of jewels belonged to him!"

"Wouldn't it be strange?" exclaimed Susie.

"If Mrs. Revere should be the rightful owner, then Eddy and Fanny would have

it, and Eddy—"

Susie stopped short; but Saul finished her observation, by adding—

"Eddy is to marry Amelia! So the diamonds would remain in our family!"

"Wouldn't that be nice?" quoth Susie, cheerfully.

"And then her countenance fell.

"But, you've sold so many, husband!" she said.

"Yes!" answered her business partner.

"I've invested, and I think the investments will turn out profitably. Moss Cohen knows

what he's about, dear!"

"Oh, but that dreadful robber!" cried Susie.

"Twice he has tried to break into our poor old stable, and I'm always thinking

of him!"

"He'll not make much headway if he tries it a third time!" said Saul, confidently.

"Your father has had a patent alarm-clock connected with the door and both

windows! Three inches of pressure in will spring a bell upon him!"

"Yes, Saul—but you said he might saw the door again!"

"The door is now 'iron clad,' Susy."

"Oh, yes, I forgot!" responded the wife, remembering that Captain Hooper had himself

seen to the strengthening of door and shutters with iron plating.

"No trouble in that quarter!" said Saul, smiling.

But, as her husband gave this assurance, Susie jumped from the bed-side, where she

was sitting, holding Saul's hand, and her husband started under a similar impulsion.

For the hard and angry clang of that alarm-bell in the stable rang out its peal of

warning, continuing the strokes, in rapid succession, while its clock work ran down.

At the same time a woman's scream rose from the garden; a scream so shrill that it

seemed just under the balcony outside Saul Macy's chamber.

"That's Charlotte, I know her voice!"

exclaimed Susie. "Goodness! I hope nothing

has happened to her!"

Saul Macy was able to walk, though he had not yet ventured to leave his chamber.

He made a movement, to throw off the bed-clothes, and rise; but Susie pinioned him in

her arms.

"No, Saul—never again! No treasure is worth another risk to you, husband!"

Captain Hooper's footsteps were heard, descending the stairs; and the blows of a

policeman's signal, to call help, echoed from the street side walks.

"Yes!" said Saul—lying down again—"They get along without my interference!"

So the owner of house and grounds submitted a request to his wife for a cigar, to

which Susie assented, on one condition, that it should be smoked "mildly." And while

Saul Macy essayed to smoke as mildly as his

pulses would permit, his father-in-law came in, with a report.

"All quiet on the Potomac!" said Captain Hooper.

"I've got a roundsman and two police at your cold turkey and London

porter in the kitchen!"

"And the burglar?" demanded Macy.

"And poor Charlotte!" exclaimed Susie.

"Oh, dear mother!"

"Oh! Mrs. Macy!"

"Oh, Amelia! I'm frightened to death!"

All these exclamatory interjections broke so suddenly upon Captain Hooper, from

Macy, his wife, and three other family females—precipitating themselves into the

room—that even this staunch old seaman was "brought to" for a moment. Recovering,

however, he reported to his son-in-law that no trace of the burglar was left but his

"jimmy," its owner having "made tracks;" and then responded to his daughter, by

surmising that "poor Charlotte" had "made tracks after him!"

"What do you mean, father?" inquired Saul Macy.

"That girl's a bad egg!" said Captain Hooper.

"Our Charlotte!" exclaimed Amelia.

A knock at the chamber door, and the head of Barney, when it was opened by

Captain Hooper, brought a fresh report.

"Charlotte's took her box!" said the boy.

"She's took my Robinson Crusoe, too, sir,"

he added, addressing Saul, in a rueful tone.

"But—she dropped a letter, I guess—I picked this here letter up, close by our back

gate!"

Barney exhibited a folded "letter," as it appeared to be, with a line of superscription on it; and Saul Macy read the line as follows—

"Uncle Brawley's Legacy."

"I'll go down again to the police!" said Captain Hooper.

"Have no fear now! The dog's dead!"

Saul Macy unfolded the greased and dis-

colored paper found by sharp Barney near the stable; and deciphered its cramp writing

with an interest which but one other person in that room could have appreciated;

that other person being his own "better half." Perhaps the fond wife divined his

impression as he read; for many shades of impressions were reflected in her own face;

until, having closed the perusal, her husband said, as he refolded it—

"I'll keep this to myself until Moss Cohen comes back. He has a programme of his own!"

And then handing the paper to Susie, he said—"Put it in your box, wife."

But, when all was again quiet, in that cottage, after midnight, Susie took the soiled

document out of her "box," and Saul read it aloud, as if it were a new story of their

"Arabian Nights' Entertainment."

## CHAPTER XXXV.

## "UNCLE BRAWLEY'S LEGACY."

"When I robbed the mail-coach on Hounslow Heath, Billy, I made the worst mistake

a Lunnun highwayman ever did make; for I had said good-by to London lasses and

jolly good fellows all, at the Nag's Head, back of Old Drury, two nights afore, and

we acted the pink of propriety—like lords and ladies, at that blow-out, Billy; because,

d'ye see, I was off for America, to come into a large fortune, and be a lord myself, of

course, in that outlandish country, with money to make me as good as the king

himself, you know.

"But I had such a jolly nag under me, a blood mare, out of a Godolphin dam, you

see, and that with a bottle of canary I had, the Old Scratch was in my blood, to ride up,

with my pistol, to the mail coach window, just as the sun was going down, and town-

clock striking. Jarvey, the guard, saw me alone, and fired his blunder-buss, but not a

scratch got I; but Jarvey did—for I stretched him out, and there was nothing to

do but keep my eye on the coachee, and be polite, like a gentleman, to the nob's inside.

And there's where I made my mistake, Billy; for politeness makes talk, and there

was a blessed pair of black eyes, and a soft voice, saying: 'Oh, sir, you look like a

generous gentleman, and if you'll permit me to retain a keepee or so!'

So, like a greenhorn, I waited for her ladyship to fumble about, and began to hum a tune

from the "Beggars' Opera," to show my breeding—and that brought me to the gal-

lows, Billy.

"To make a long story short, while I was waiting, a couple of horses came post out of

Hounslow, and before I could clap spurs to my blood mare, that sly devil Jarvey, the

guard, was on his two pins again, blowing tantivy-ta on his coach-horn. I made speed

on Lunnun Road, but 'twas day-light, you know, and pistol shots fly quicker than

horse-flesh. My nag fell under me, with a bone in my leg broke under her, and that

lagged your Uncle Brawley, my lad.

"I'm to die Friday next, and I'll die game, like all our family, leastwise all I ever

heard tell about in sound of Bow Bells, your poor Uncle Brawley will never hear again.

You've been brought up well, Billy, and I leave you my legacy, and, if that slips

through your fingers, lad, your poor Uncle Brawley can only leave you his blessing,

and this 'ere parting advice: 'Never be polite to insides, until you've settled with

outsides, Billy.'

"Now, William, I'm to be scragged, but you have a long ride, if so be you keeps

your nag under you, lad. Money's your best nag, William; and money was what

my grandfather left behind him in America, when he came back to Old England, with-

out a leg to stand on, and died in the poor-house, Stepney Parish, with my father, a

young 'un, his only heir; and I'm my father's heir, Billy, as went off to Bombay,

a gentleman's tiger, and got scragged out there, for a mistake he made in robbing an

English nabob instead of a Hindoo rajah. I was his son, they said, though I never laid

eyes on a blessed woman to call mother, you know; and when father was going to

the cart, he gave me a letter of her daddy's to read; for I was a big chunk of a lad,

then, and had good schooling, Billy, though I never made a show of such, in Seven

Dials and St. Giles, when I knocked about till I got to be a gentleman of the highway,

you see.

William, your poor Uncle gives you his solemn word, that book-learning never

made a cove honest, if so be he had a will to be free and easy about property, you

know. I'm to die at Tyburn hill, but if I'd got away to America, with my grand-daddy's

letter, I'd be cock o' the walk—but that's neither here nor there, now, Billy. Grand-

daddy's letter is my legacy to you, and you'll know by it where there's gold, and

jewels, diamonds, and pearls, enough to buy

your way to be Lord Mayor of London, like Whittington and his cat, my lad.

Grand-daddy was an American gentleman's coachman, before the American war, and

his master had such confidence in grand-daddy, he trusted him with all the family

jewels, and grand-daddy buried them under an old stable, till the war would be done

with, and then grand-daddy went into service with an officer of our side, and they shot

away his two legs with a chain-shot, in a ship he was in; so grand-daddy never got

his buried treasures no more, but died in Stepney poor-house, you know. But the

treasures are all there yet, lad, under the brick stable, for it's never come down, from

that day to this, as I've word from America. Success to you, lad, and when you come

into your fortune, remember your Uncle Brawley. And be sure to meet me at the

half-way house, and we'll drain a noggin together. Friday, Billy, for luck, as the

saying is. Good-bye, William; no more at present, from your affectionate uncle,

WILLIAM BRAWLEY."

At the close of this precious document, was a post-script. It was in smaller handwriting, resembling the memoranda, on that

scrap of kid leather Frank had found in the garden, after his encounter with the burglar; and it read as follows:

"CHAP. SINE, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England. — I got back to Liverpool, after seven

years in Australia, since poor Uncle Brawley's death. If I'd followed his advice, and kept my

hands out of pockets, I'd be a rich gentleman to-day, instead of a ticked-off-leave man. Now I must

go to London, and scrape up enough to take me to America, on the day. It's to choose between

waiting seven years longer, to earn money by hard work, or go back to the old crib, and see if

Charlotte is alive still, and will go to it. Better be hanged like Uncle Brawley than die in a poor-house,

like his old grand-daddy. This post-script is made for whoever comes in for Uncle Brawley's legacy, if anything happens to

WILLIAM DOBSON.

(X his mark.)

Susie Macy's brown eyes were filled with

tears, as she met her husband's look, when he laid down the manuscript, and regarded her.

"Why, what ails you, wife?" asked Saul, in surprise.

"This is a timely warning to us."

"I know it is, dear husband," answered his wife, wiping her tears away.

"But, oh! this dreadful treasure! what misery it has made! And what dreadful people have

known all about it so long!"

"Yes," said Saul. "The tradition, it seems, has descended through generations.

But, after all, only one terrible person knows it now, and your father has fright-

ened him off with a burglar-alarm!"

"Oh, but our Charlotte!" exclaimed the wife.

"She must be married to that dangerous man, for he mentions the name

of Charlotte in that writing, dear."

"Very likely," said Saul yawning. "But we know all about them both, now, Susie; and that London thief will give us a wide

berth, when he discovers his loss of this paper. I only wish we could have found

that



a "dumb" girl could. While she was down stairs, Barney came in from the area door, and said there was an "old beggar man" wanting to see "Mrs. Macy."

"But I wouldn't go out to him!" said sharp-eyed Barney. "For he looks like that man what wanted to shoot Sergeant Revere with his revolver!"

Susie felt a nervous thrill. Barney was the only representative of "masculine protection" in the house; as Captain Hooper had gone out, for a few minutes, and Moss Cohen was away on business in Philadelphia. But there was no cowardice in that little woman's nature; so she said:

"Tell the man, he can come in with you, Barney!"

The door boy went with his message, and re-appeared, in advance of a thin, stooping figure, apparently trembling with age, and in sordid habiliments, who paused, after crossing the threshold.

"You do not recognize me, Mrs. Macy?" said the man. "I hardly know myself!"

The voice, and a peculiar bend of the man's shaggy head, as well as his small, blue eyes, gave Susie Macy instantaneous light. The "old beggar man" was that daring emissary who had brought her husband's note, and received two thousand dollars, the night of Saul's abduction and peril of death. Her first impulse, on the discovery, was to run up stairs; but the forlorn appearance and abject attitude of "Lone Star" touched, as quickly, her ready sensibilities. She looked at his face a moment, and then went boldly toward him.

"Goodness!" she exclaimed, as her near glance fell on his worn features, his drooping lips, parted, in a sickly smile, his lank limbs shaking the loose rags he wore. "What have you been doing to yourself? You look dreadful, sir."

"I feel worse than I look," replied the confederate. "Fever and ague set in on a broken arm, and a minie-ball in my side, are not favorable to good looks, madam."

"Poor man!" said Susie. "Barney, get the gentleman a chair. Be seated, sir."

Susie's sweet voice, and the kindness in it, made Lone Star start. "Thank you, madam," he said, as he sat down. "I'm not very—very—strong." His shaking limbs and chattering teeth needed not such a remark, to show the utter prostration of that "free companion" of three months before.

Susie looked at her "new girl," and saw an expression in that other woman's face, which made her say—"Yes, you may," with her own eyes. The immediate result of this "female free-masonry," after a little clatter of china, was the production of a tea-tray, with a cup of hot tea and some cold fowl, the remains of supper. "So rapidly was the collation set before 'Lone Star,' its preparation advanced that 'new girl,' into Susie's 'good graces,' as the very opposite of 'slow' in domestic 'help.'"

"Now, sir, you must eat some of Martha's nice cakes," said Mrs. Macy, "and then tell me what we can do for you."

"Lone Star" lifted his sunken blue eyes, and lowered them under those bright ones, and then shook his head, as if to reply, "I can't make you out." But the fragrant tea, poured out by Martha, and a mouthful of cold fowl, began to interest his appetite; so he ate and pondered for several minutes, without speaking, until a second cup of tea was poured. Then he said, looking up again:

"May I tell you about myself?"

"Tell me whatever you ought to tell me, if you like, sir," responded the New-England woman, in full self-possession, as she saw the real condition of "Lone Star."

The man bent his head, in his peculiar way, and then proceeded to tell his story; which, without doubt, had its counter-parts throughout New York City, during many months of neglected suffering and concealed wounds, after those public disorders which, for two days, kept that metropolis at the mercy of a mob. "Lone Star," after leaving Saul Macy's house, with two thousand dollars, when its stricken master had been placed in bed, forgot to "cuss money;" for he found himself back among boon companions, and received another hundred dollars from "Billy," the English horse-dealer, who had personated a "Mayor's messenger," in the drama of abduction that night. "Billy" himself did not pay the money; for "Billy" got no farther from the scene of his struggle with Frank, than to that upper room of the rear tenement-house, which he had hired, weeks before, to be near the old stable. In that upper room, the burglar was destined to remain, a wounded man, stealthily attended by his wife Charlotte, until his third attempt to break into the out-house resulted in a third repulse, with an alarm-bell beating retreat behind him. "Lone Star" in another tenement-house, with a sumptuous breakfast to begin the day with, and discussing a bottle of cham-

pagne, after his meat, felt more like making himself sociable with Polly Hopkins, Little Pete, and "Quaker," in a game of euchre, by the bed-side of "Tommy Tompkins," otherwise "Blue Jay," who had sunk down in his "free-fight," a badly-wounded "outsider," after doing his best to make Saul Macy an "insider" for a narrower "box" than Lone Star's trunk. Polly Hopkins, though stunned under Saul's heavy blow, was able to see an ace out of his bandaged head; but Blue Jay had a broken rib, and an ounce of lead about his diaphragm somewhere; so that he could only be propped up by a bolster, and watch his fellow handits, as they drank and quarreled over their cards.

But there was a "call" on that hilarious gang, about eleven o'clock of the forenoon. Another representative of the anti-draft independents knocked at their room-door, and responded to the question "Who's there?" by the information that he was "Yazoo City!" whereupon, the door being unbolted, "Yazoo City" popped in, and a champagne cork was "popped" out, thereupon, in "freedom of the city."

Yazoo City was a six-footer, and wore two six-shooters in a leather belt around a faded green frock-coat. He drank off his tumbler of wine, and slammed down the glass, as if he was done with drinking.

"Oh, Lone Star!" he ejaculated; "There's blue blazes in New York to-day!"

"What's up?" demanded Lone Star, as he dealt out the cards.

"Kennedy's men are no whar!" answered Yazoo City. "Come on, boys! I'm gwine to raid on a mounted trail! Sling your pistols to thunder, boys! Tell yer, old New York's a Dixie State 'fore sunup tomorrow!"

"There's Federal troops coming from Washington!" said Little Pete. "No use buckin' ag'in them fellers."

"Nary," assented his partner, Quaker, with a rueful shake of his head. "Seventh regiment's ordered back—and them red-legged zoove devils! Too big a risk."

"Tell yer, we got the city! Not a cussed Federal soldier kin ever git back into her! Oh, Lone Star,—yer got a man's gizzard, come on. You an' me'll mount our ponies, and git!"

"Well, old hoss," replied Lone Star, flinging down his cards, as he felt the wine in his head answering Yazoo City's appeal, "I'm in; nary white feather on this yer chicken. Crook your elbow again, and we'll go for Yanks—long's powder'll burn."

So there was another drink all round; and the effect of that was a heroic resolve on the part of Quaker and Hopkins to "git" on a "mounted trail" with the other pair; leaving "Little Pete" as nurse for Blue Jay.

"Little Pete's no 'count anyway, in a scrimmage," remarked Yazoo City; which estimate of his fighting weight put the undersized man in such a rage that he swore he would lead the "raid," but was pacified by being put in charge of Lone Star's champagne basket.

Little Pete, as nurse and commissary guard, passed that day to his own satisfaction. Night found him overcome by his charge, and lying under it, on the floor. Night found Yazoo City lying under Polly Hopkins in a street-gutter; but the wine that overcame them was of a dark red, and neither of those two men would drink champagne again in New York. "Quaker" returned, to tell their fate to Blue Jay, and then hurriedly betook himself to his "Quaker" city. Lone Star never came back to claim his trunk.

For "Lone Star" with a fractured arm, and a shot in his side, that forced up gulps of blood at every breath he took, was carried off by a couple of thieves, to a thieves' cellar, and there, on regaining consciousness, he lay in misery and darkness, through long weeks of suffering and semi-starvation, until a minie-ball was forced by spasms of pain out of his wound, and a female, who retained some womanhood, amid the drags of her life, rudely cared for his shattered arm, until it could be supported in a ragged sling from his neck.

All his ill-won gains were gone; the thieves, into whose hands he fell, took care of his money, though they took small heed of its wounded owner. When, at last, on an October night, the confederate crawled out of his subterranean abode, to the light of heaven, and dragged his ague-shaken body to the area-door of Saul Macy's cottage; the despairing outcast and outlaw hardly knew what he was doing. He only remembered a look that he had seen in Susie's brown eyes, the night he held her husband in his power; and, with that look for an inspiration, poor "Lone Star" knocked at Saul's door, and asked for "Mrs. Macy."

This was the story Susie Macy heard, in her cheerful kitchen, that October morning.

And that night, when Mr. Pato came, he examined "Lone Star's" hurts, and then had a talk with Saul and "Mrs. Macy."

Next day, and for weeks after, a "spare room," up-stairs, gave shelter to the outlawed man, whose hand had been lifted against public and private weal. And when, after a month's sojourn under that "Yankee" roof, the ex-confederate guard, whom the family only knew as "Lone Star," was provided with clothing and money by his liberal host, and left their pleasant home, with tears in his blue eyes, there was a different feeling in his Southern heart from the mistaken hostility which had formerly "fired" it against all "Yanks," as common enemies.

Before departing, "Lone Star" left, in the "spare room" he had occupied, a few written words, and a "trinket" for Susie, enclosed in his note.

"Mr. Saul Macy, I shall never forget you and yours. If I live to show you how a Southern gentleman can conduct himself, it will be your kindness I shall thank for it. I beg you to present to your noble wife a little trinket, which belonged to our family, and is the only relic I have left of a lost

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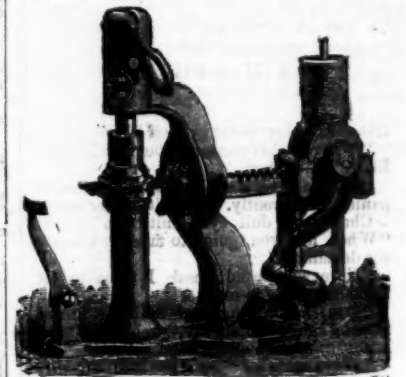
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## New York School Journal,

AND

## EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

No. 17 Warren Street, New York.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

AMOS M. KELLOGG, EDITOR.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 30, 1876.

The columns of the *JOURNAL* are open for discussions of subjects pertaining to education. Let those who have practical skill communicate it to others.

Look out for an array of good things in the *JOURNAL* during 1877. It will be better than ever. You will get more solid benefit for \$2.50 than could be realized in any other way.

Mr. C. J. Majory, has started a modest sheet entitled the *New Jersey Public-School Journal*. We give this paper a hearty welcome because we know Mr. Majory to be a good and true man, and to have entered upon his task with a desire to do good to the profession in which he is a laborer. The field is not a very promising one, however. Not because it is New Jersey, but because its patrons are to be teachers. They do not struggle for light, and to know more about their profession as one would suppose.—A pretty long experience has shown us that a few will take an educational paper; another quota may do so, dependent on varying circumstances, the influences of others, the premiums, the stories, the dialogues, etc., etc.; another—a vast class—will never think of taking an educational journal no more than they do of ascending the Alps. Others might doubtless think it to be a good thing, but it never occurs to them to think about it. Or they have never heard of such a thing.

1876.

Three hundred and sixty-five days spent, gone from a living present into a nowhere. Not at all in gloomy retrospect do we turn back the pages of the mental diary. Last January the teacher and scholar said: 'Wish you Happy New-Year!' and 'Thank you—wish you the same' to each other. and then took up the spelling-book and the arithmetic. A good many lessons have been heard, mistakes corrected, and struggles for order been made: but, just for an editorial, may we ask: O teacher 'Is it well with you?—Is it well with the child?' Have you been sufficient for the various occasions that have arisen? Are you sure you have grown stronger in your art during the year? Can you 'govern' better? Does there emanate from you a personal influence that lifts the scholar above the petty meannesses he inherits or learns?—Does your face show less frowns? Do you love your work any better than a year ago? Have you learned the sublime art of saying no harsh, unkind word not only, but the sublimer thing of not thinking unkind thoughts? And in all this, not grown to be milk-and-watery in your modes of thought, but more earn-

est, more hearty, more self-poised, more zealous for others, and less for yourself? Then let 1876 go without a sigh.

"There's rosemary; that's for remembrance:

Pray you, love, remember."

—Shakespeare.

The educational ranks have been thinned during the past year. Not only has death seized on the college-Professor, but on the teacher of the wayside-school.—Many a man in stirring business has heard of the decease of his old teacher, and paused to remember her kindness in the far-away school-boy days. If he has taken up the thread of work again, it has been with a sigh, with thanks and love for the goodness and help that was not bought by the tuition-bill. A slight monument this, you say, but one that will outlast Caesar's. Let us therefore remember the thousands of teachers who have fallen during the year; over their graves the snow lies deep this New-Year's-Day.

It is well to note the deaths of the toilers in the school-rooms. We receive many a country-newspaper that contains an obituary-notice of a faithful and devoted teacher. We encourage this growing custom. We believe in education and in teachers. At the end of one year we look back a long vista and see vacant places. Let us remember those who stood there. 'So say all of us.'

## TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

At the meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, held in August last, a resolution was adopted that application should be made to your honorable Body for the enactment of a law providing a Board of Education for each of the counties of the State.

That a modification of the public-school system as far as it relates to the county or district schools is greatly needed, has long been felt. No one who has given attention to the subject but has noticed the remarkable difference between the schools in the country-districts, and those of the cities, larger towns and most of the villages. In one there are good buildings, a high degree of public interest, competent teachers, a fixed course of study and satisfactory progress of the pupils; in the other there are inconvenient school-houses, inefficient teachers, paid with a niggardly economy, classes without gradation, an entire lack of popular enthusiasm, and, finally, no improvement of the children at all adequate to the outlay of money. The best evidence of this is to be seen in the efforts of the country pupils to attend the village or town schools.

It is not because the people of the rural districts are indifferent to education that causes the existence of thousands of poor schools; nor is it because there is a lack of teaching talent, or that the county commissioners fail to perform their onerous duties. They result from an imperfect system, a system that fails to rest upon the people, the parties directly interested, the performance of the responsibility of the high task of educating the children.

There now lies dormant in the land an untold amount of needed power in the hearts and brains of many thousands of intelligent and public-spirited citizens of the country-districts, who are willing, if properly empowered, to give gratuitous yet invaluable service in behalf of the schools that, denied this aid, are condemned to an almost useless existence. This is the sole cause of the superior condition of the schools in the cities and large towns. In these, boards of education exist which meet frequently, visit the schools, devise plans for their improvement, examine and employ teachers, fix upon the studies, and employ superintendents to see that the things set for the children to learn during the term or year are absolutely learned. In other words, they demand that results coordinate with the outlay made shall be obtained. They insist

that education shall be looked at in the light of a business.

The adoption of such a plan by each county will secure a wise, economical and beneficent outlay of the money the State dedicates to educational purposes.—The present plan is good as far as it goes. Besides district trustees for local duties, commissioners to license teachers and examine their work, there is need of calling into service that large number of intelligent, public-spirited and education-loving citizens who now have nothing to do with the schools because they are without authority to act. More than 2,000 such should be called by your honorable Body into active service to act as county Boards of Education; men known and honored in their various localities, men of practical wisdom, merchants, physicians, farmers, lawyers, clergymen, former members of the Legislature, etc. It is not possible to estimate the advantage the State might derive from this new blood coursing in her educational veins.

These members of the County Boards of Education might be appointed by the Governor. It would dignify the office to derive it from the highest authority in the State. If elected, the office would become political, and its usefulness destroyed.

The County Boards of Education being appointed, should meet twice each month for the transaction of business. A sum of money proportional to the number of children attending school should be set apart in the hands of the County Treasurers, to be used by them in payment of teachers' salaries, etc.

They should choose one or more County Superintendents to license teachers and visit the schools.—(The present County Commissioners would probably be selected for these offices, as most of them possess the necessary qualifications therefor.) These County Superintendents should be required to attend the stated meetings of the Board of Education and make detailed reports of the condition and progress of the schools. The members should also visit the schools at least once in each year. By these means the Board would acquire an intimate knowledge of the condition of the schools under their care. They would besides make annually a report to the State Superintendent of Schools.

A generous rivalry would arise among the various counties; some would make strenuous efforts at once, and gradually a spirit of educational enterprise would spread over the entire State. The State Superintendent would, by visiting these County Boards, be able to address and advise them, and thus give the whole commonwealth the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, you are asked to make no experiment. Look around and see what the proposed system has already done in the cities, towns and villages of the State. The need of Boards of Education is as imperative in the country as in the city. It will not cost the State a dollar; it will secure the wise expenditure of the money the State now appropriates. The request is, that you make it the business of the best men in the various counties to see that the children get the worth of the money expended in their behalf.

This is a matter of the gravest public interest. The defects of the country-schools have attracted wide attention. You have it in your power to administer a remedy.

In behalf of the Country-Schools of the State of New York.

AMOS M. KELLOGG.

## THE AVERAGE TEACHER.

There are a good many average teachers in our land. They have passed an examination, they have charge of immortal interests, but what do they care for that. At stated periods, quarterly mayhap, and luckier still if monthly, they draw a stipend that may be small, or



it may possibly be large (though this is hardly to be dreamed of), yet it is certain. With this, board and lodging may be paid; with this, existence may be continued and this is enough for the average teacher. For he 'teaches for money'—he or she so avows it. 'Money is what I'm after,' said a most healthy specimen of the average teacher not long since to the writer. 'And with what success have your labors been crowned?' 'Well, I've got a thousand dollars laid up, and I'm going to quit when I can strike a good thing.' This is the dream of the average teacher. He frequents the lawyer's office, or he haunts the real-estate man. He is anxious to find an opening where he can make the money he is after. If a woman, the school-room seems a prison when compared with the home and no-work-to-do that marriage will bring.

The average teacher finds in the school room a world of trouble. Why scholars will come late, why they don't study their lessons more, why there is always something that needs their watchful care and anxiety is more than they can tell. And why, again, there is one trustee or director that seems to be doubtful of their work or usefulness. The average teacher has always a pet scholar—that he shows off. He has some he wishes never were born. The seats of these he is glad to see vacant—no matter how much 'fresh instruction' they will lose by absence.

The average teacher thinks annual examinations of teachers, normal schools, teachers' institutes (unless he can have a social time) to be first class bores—the device of evil minded superintendents. Hence he believes in getting on the 'right side' of all functionaries, and to this he gives no small amount of time and talent.

O, Average Teacher, shall the new year find you walking in the same old rut! Is there no way to persuade you that the school room may be sacred ground? Will you constantly forget your immortality and the immortals before you? Is there no way of inducing you to come up higher? Shall the mottoes on your walls speak to the Pupils only? Shall they not pierce through the triple brass of dead feeling and awaken in you a new and better life?

## NEW YORK CITY. The Board of Education.

The Commissioners met Dec. 27.

**Present.** Messrs. BEARDSLEE, BAKER, POWD, FULLER, GOULDING, HALSTED, HAZELTINE, KELLY, MATTHEWSON, PLACK, SCHELL, TRAUD, WEST, WILKINS, WETMORE, WATSON.

**Absent.** Messrs. KLAMROTH, KANE, VERMILYE, WALKER and WOOD.

In the absence of President Wood, Mr. Halsted was elected chairman *pro tem*.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

The Trustees of the 4th Ward nominated John Harmon to take charge of the music in Evening School No. 1.

Potter, Ainsworth & Co. ask to have Bartholomew's Manual of Drawing added to the list of Supplies.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Trustees recommended the appointment in the 21st Ward of Dr. Max Herzog in place of B. Cohen resigned, and E. Ellory Anderson in place of Adam T. Sackett resigned.

The Committee on Warming and Ventilation appropriated \$200 for radiators for G. S. No. 34.

The Committee on Supplies recommended paying bill for minute book for Trustees of 16 Ward. Also to be discharged from further consideration of Mr. Goulding's resolution relative to furnishing schools with maps, &c, saying that all such things are furnished quite liberally and equal to every want of the class-room, and that they are not aware of any complaint &c.

The Finance Committee recommended paying National School Furniture Co., for extra work in G. S. No. 13.

The Committee on Buildings recommended authorizing the Trustees of the 12th Ward to hire N. E. corner of Ave. A, and 118th street for \$1000.

### RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Baker. That the Committee on Teachers report on the plan of having the City Superintendent keep a list of applicants for positions as teachers, and to detail them to selected schools as teachers and to keep a record of their aptitude for teaching &c. To Teachers.

By Mr. Hazeltine. That the thanks of the Board of Education are hereby tendered to Mr. L. D. Kiernan, Clerk of the Board for his unremitting attention to and admirable

dispatch of its business during the past year including his onerous and most responsible duties as clerk of many of the most important standing committees. Adopted.

By Mr. Baker. That the thanks of this Board be and they are hereby tendered to John Davenport for the care, zeal and faithfulness with which the important and perplexing duties of Auditor have been discharged by him during the year now drawing to a close. Adopted.

By Mr. Goulding. That the Committee on By-Laws, Qualifications and Elections, be requested to give definite instructions to the Superintendent of Truancy in relation to his duties under the law as it may be interpreted by them in order that the said Superintendent may be enabled to discharge the duties of his office more efficiently. To By-Laws.

Commissioner Fuller rose and said he had been sorely tempted to remain at home. The time of his retiring had come. He extended thanks to the members of the Board, the Clerk, and Superintendent for their kindness and courtesy. He commended the devotion and untiring services of the Commissioners. The Normal College should receive the hearty support of the Board. As Dom Pedro said 'there is nothing like it.' It is an organ of usefulness that cannot be over valued. As to corporal punishment he had heard dark insinuations that it was to be restored to the Schools. He hoped this was not to be the case. He could never submit to have another man punish his child. Begging the Commissioners to accept his heartfelt wishes of prosperity he bade them adieu.

The Chairman said the Board fully reciprocated the feeling expressions of Mr. Fuller as well as those of Messrs. Matthewson and Klamroth, and tendered its best wishes to them in their retirement. Adjourned.

### REPORTER'S NOTES.

We are open to publish in 1877 a list of those pupils in each school who reach 100 per cent. in studies, deportment and attendance—provided not over twenty-five names are sent. We believe this will stimulate the pupils to labor for excellence.

Supt. Kiddle says he once examined a class—the first grade—in history. A boy undertook to relate the achievements of Paul Jones with three frigates under his command. The word frigates became 'fried gates' in his description, which led to the belief that such must have been the way in which the teacher had pronounced it to him.

The 'Course of Study' is seen nearly everywhere. The teachers consult it. It is called for in the private schools also. They examine it to see how much is required of a boy or girl in a year, in reading, spelling, geography, etc.—It is procurable at the office of the paper for 10 cts.

Of course Christmas was anticipated at many of the schools. The Training School (Normal College) had an unusually happy time. Miss Doake and her assistant teachers devoted themselves to the interests of the pupils, and the result was juvenile happiness by the bushel.

In one school there is a very cross Principal, and she has three cross assistants. The matter has worried some of the parents a good deal, and complaint was made to the trustees. Deliberate and chronic crossness is a bad feature in a school-room.

Don't wonder there are happy children in Miss Armstrong's department (No. 29). She appreciates and improves her opportunity to render her children happy. They love to go to school; they meet a friend as well as a teacher.

The 'State Superintendency' remains unsettled of course. But it is apparent that either Supt. Gilmour, the present incumbent, or John J. Anderson, Ph. D., will be chosen. Prof. Anderson will be a strong candidate. He is popular among the teachers, is well posted on educational matters and has clearly-defined views as to the needs of the schools. If chosen he will prove the 'right man in the right place.'

The plan adopted this year for examining the schools varies notably from that adopted previously. Supt. Harrison, examines in composition, grammar, philosophy, astronomy and music; Supt. Jasper in arithmetic, drawing, care of books; Supt. Fanning in reading, spelling, definitions, penmanship, slate writing, general management; Supt. McMullen in geography, algebra, bookkeeping; Supt. Schem in etymology, history, French and German. Supts. Calkins and Jones, as heretofore examine the Primary Departments. By this plan the pupils are examined on subjects, and one class has the attention of several examiners.

Wm. Wood, Esq., who has been President of the Board of Education during the past year to the satisfaction of all who have known his ardent, enthusiastic, enlightened and unselfish labors will probably be elected again, and some provision made to relieve him of the heavy burdens he has carried so cheerfully. There is a prevailing opinion that is both unanimous and full of hearty good-will that his occupancy of the Presidency is indispensable to the best interests of the schools. Although there are men who have as well-trained minds as he in the Board, there is not one who can enter with such a genuine, hearty, old-fashioned earnestness into the heart and soul of our school's, as Mr. Wood. He should

have found out his calling years ago; but now having found out his fitness, let us selfishly utilize it.

There will be a general regret that Messrs. Fuller, Klamroth and Matthewson were not reappointed as Commissioners of Education. All of them had special fitness. Mr. Klamroth represents that high-toned German element that is such a power in the world of letters, song and commerce hence he was needed. Mr. Matthewson has been long identified with the educational interests, a public-school boy himself, progressive and earnest. Mr. Fuller was a combination of all good things, zealous, sympathetic, sometimes impulsive, yet always ready to hear, and quick as lightning to see a point. We represent not only the feelings of the teachers but ourselves when we say that these gentlemen having acted well and wisely in their several places are regretfully parted with.

Is it true that two or three members of the Board are saying to each other, 'The cost of education in this city is more than it can afford. It is darkly hinted that an attempt to reduce salaries will be made during the coming year. A few words, gentlemen, with you. This city is not calling for cheap education. It is searching for the real and genuine article. Why does it go to Ireland for Dr. Hall? Because he will preach cheaper than any one else? Why abroad for the material for a pavement? Why to Mount Desert for the granite used in the new Post-Office? What is constantly demanded is something better, something that can more certainly satisfy a known want. Gentlemen of the Board of Education, address yourselves to this great fact—the schools of this city are not what they should be—they need improving. Your sole business is to improve the schools. If you need more money to do this, ask for it, and it will be given. Having sat and heard your debates, and watched your movements for nearly three years, it can be affirmed that a general good judgment has been manifested in your acts. A wise economy has prevailed in all expenditures. But a mistake as to public opinion is apparent in the reasoning of a few.

These gentlemen hear the croaking about taxes from men who own real-estate worth from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000: these men are not the generators of public opinion: they have but one vote apiece. The vast middle and lower classes are solid for good public-schools. A popular vote to-day would give an immense majority in favor of a million extra for the schools if it should be asked for.

The popular voice to-day is not for reducing the efficiency of the schools. It is for increase of their power and usefulness. The Board of Education in 1877 should enter boldly on their work. Let them take the motto of the State for theirs—'Excelsior.' If to make the schools better requires more money, and it will, let them ask and it shall be given. For it may safely be said that the fathers and mothers collectively feel about this matter as a certain Fifth-Avenue parent said to a teacher when leaving him his son: 'Spend all the money you can judiciously; and send me the bill.'

## THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

LECTURE BY SUPT. CALKINS ON READING.

A session is held at the College on Saturdays for the benefit of those who have (1) just begun to teach, or (2) for those who desire to add to their professional knowledge.—There will always be a per-centage of ambitious, unsatisfied ones who press on to things that are before. These make an interested and interesting audience. Lectures are given by Pres. Hunter, Supt. Calkins, Prof. Scott, Supt. McMullen, Prof. Gillett and Miss Doake.

On Saturday last a valuable lecture to the teachers of the Primary Schools was given by Supt. Calkins on 'Reading.' It is not necessary to say here that Mr. Calkins is a great favorite among the teachers on account of genial manners and especially on account of the genuine and serious interest he takes in their progress. He sees the needs of the Primary children in the clearest light. He cannot instruct them himself; he can only impart his clear convictions to others, and if possible lift them up to the plane he occupies. His mode of speaking is direct, natural, devoid of ornament and figure, and perfectly comprehensible. His audience in the main gave close attention. Perhaps one quarter took notes. We regretted that every hand was not busy; the teacher who has all his lectures in her book would have a treasure. Two young ladies indulged in a fault they would consider a great one in their pupils—whispering.

The following notes were taken from last Saturday's lecture:

### TEACHING READING.

Reading is ascertaining the meaning of written or printed sentences. It consists of two operations: 1st, looking at the



page and perceiving the thoughts represented by the several sentences; 2d, speaking those sentences aloud so as to convey the thoughts to those who hear them. The first operation is 'silent' reading; the second one is 'vocal' reading. This, therefore, should receive much attention in the processes of teaching reading.

I have previously described methods by which the pupils may be made familiar with the separate words of the reading lessons. Having attended to this matter, and wishing take the steps for teaching the pupils to perceive the thoughts of the several sentences of the lesson, you may now request the pupils to look at the first sentence of a lesson, and as soon as they find what it says, to raise hands. Then call upon several to tell what is stated in that sentence. Proceed in the same manner with other sentences; now and then aiding the pupils to see readily the important thoughts by occasional questions.

In this manner go over the entire lesson for the purpose of training the pupils in discovering thoughts, and thereby preparing them to read understandingly. This exercise is valuable as a means of developing ability for silent reading.

The class having been made familiar with the words and with the sentences of the reading lesson, proceed next with the usual form of class-reading, by calling upon pupils to read the successive paragraphs. During this stage of the instruction chief attention should be given to the manner of reading. The aim should be to train the pupils to utter the thoughts of the several sentences in such a way that those who listen may clearly understand them. To accomplish this in a manner that will prove most useful in imparting to the child the ability to read other lessons in the same intelligent way, you should allow two or three pupils to read it before illustrating the proper manner of reading it, and then call upon a sufficient number to read it as you did, so as to be certain that the class is able to read it thus. It is a faulty way of teaching reading, to always read the paragraph first for your pupils to imitate your manner. You may succeed by this plan in making the class read a few lessons excellently well; but you will fail to develop in your pupils that which is of far greater value to them—the ability to read new lessons intelligently without your examples for imitation. True education in reading means developing the power of reading without the continued help of a teacher.

Your teaching will tend to the attainment of this important result just in proportion to the amount of proper exercises that you furnish your pupils.

It is important that you develop the pupil's ability to discriminate between correct reading and bad reading. To accomplish this you may find it necessary to call upon pupils to repeat a sentence from the lesson while looking at you; and you may possibly find pupils who are not able to discriminate good manner of reading because of their long familiarity with bad habits of reading.

In such a case you must illustrate what a good manner of reading is, by numerous examples, and require the pupils to imitate until they learn to perceive how to read properly. While doing this you should not forget that the end of teaching oral reading is to enable the pupils to perceive and correctly express thoughts from the printed page; therefore, as soon as possible require your pupils to read new lessons correctly without yourself reading for them to imitate.

Pupils that most clearly understand the thoughts represented on the printed page will most easily learn to convey them intelligently to others by oral reading. But it will now and then be found necessary for the teacher to read a sentence in order to enable the pupils to discover the full meaning of the thoughts embodied in it.

For securing proper vocal reading, attention must be given to the elementary sounds of the language. It is by this means that distinctness of utterance and correctness of enunciation may be most easily taught. The sounds of language should not be taught as an end, but as a means to proper speaking and reading. First, the ear must be trained to perceive different sounds readily; then the organs of speech to produce them easily; and then the ability thus acquired should be used to facilitate the learning to read and spell. In all your methods of teaching, amid all mechanical uses of the methods, if you would prevent your pupils from mere rote-learning.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

The class under Mr. Harmon is progressing very finely in Bookkeeping.

At the last 'assembly' Mr. McNary's remarks were extremely pertinent and were listened to with great attention both by teacher and pupil.

Mr. Grady's performance on the piano is considered remarkable in its execution.

In consequence of a dislocated ankle, Miss Meany has been obliged to give up her class—Mrs. O'Brien having been appointed in her place. Miss Meany was a good teacher and her loss will be felt; not so much, however, as if Mrs. O'Brien (a lady well qualified) had not been her successor.

One of Mr. Grady's class, a boy of 19, was among the victims of the Brooklyn fire.

The scholars of Mr. Stone's class, of their own accord contributed ten cents each toward the fund for the Brooklyn sufferers. A bye-law, however, of the Board of Education prohibited Mr. McNary from receiving and applying it to its purpose.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 69.

##### DEDICATION EXERCISES—MALE DEPARTMENT.

We were present on Wednesday morning at the dedication exercises. On account of the sickness of Hon. Wm. Wood, President of the Board of Education, the task of presiding was performed by Col. Mason. Among the leading men present we saw Inspectors John F. Williams and Hosea B. Perkins, Prof. David B. Scott, Com. Hazeltine, W. M. Taylor, D.D., and many others.

The exercises were opened by the reading of Scripture by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D.D., after which singing and recitations followed. We can but express our praise of the pupils for the good style in which they performed their parts. Their behavior during the exercises was excellent and evinced self-government. We state this with certainty, as we had at different times occasion to visit the class-rooms, and always observed that excellent order prevailed, and that the understanding between teachers and pupils is excellent; where this exists, order and good behavior are matters of course. The principal, Mr. Matthew Y. Elyas, is to be congratulated upon the good organization of the school. Where now G. S. 69 stands was, a year ago, a pile of rocks. The Board of Education built a school there, and put at its head Matthew Y. Elyas as Principal. It was certainly a good choice, and we are certain that the encouragement he received last Wednesday will enable him to continue as he has begun.

We knew that Mr. A. T. Schaffler was a good teacher, that he was an excellent violinist and singer we were ignorant of; last Wednesday we had the pleasure of making his acquaintance as such. It was a good idea of having the performance mixed well with recitations and choruses; for, however good a thing may be it becomes at last tiresome, and one can have too much of good things; not so here. Miss Maria Brainerd and Mr. Caryl Florio rendered kindly their services; Miss Brainerd in singing a duet with Mr. Schaffler, and afterward's Sullivan's beautiful song 'Let me dream again.' At the risk of trespassing we pay our thanks to Miss Brainerd for the perfect way in which she sang. Mr. Caryl Florio played on the piano a fantasia of 'Guillaume Tell'; the violin-part being played by Mr. Schaffler. Both gentlemen received the well-merited applause of scholars and the public.

The pupils were addressed by Rev. W. M. Taylor, who in the first place congratulated them on their fine school, and expressing the hope that, with such good opportunities, they might improve rapidly. The speaker said that the public school was one of the best institutions of this republic, and one of the most praiseworthy expressions of the feelings of the American people. The pupils should apply themselves to receive instruction as much as the teachers apply themselves to give it. He recommended the studying with all their heart on one subject until they have it mastered entirely. One cannot get an education as one can get a suit of clothes. Step by step must be made, and no step ahead before the pupil is sure the former one is well and firmly placed.

Dr. Taylor was followed by Com. Hazeltine, who spoke in earnest terms of the fine building, and the interesting audience of pupils gathered within its walls. Prof. Scott then addressed the assemblage with that eloquence, counsel and earnestness that seems to belong alone to him.

At the end of the proceedings a few remarks were made by the following gentlemen: Inspectors Williams and Perkins, Messrs. Bill and Cornell. Col. Mason presided with dignity upon the occasion.

##### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Last Tuesday the dedication exercises of the P. D. of G. S. No. 69 took place in the presence of a large audience; the trustees and other school officers were present. Col. Joel W. Mason, Chairman of the trustees, presided. The exercises deserved the interest they awakened, as they were in every respect well selected. The Principal, Miss Julia M. Elliott, understands thoroughly her business. The singing and recitations both were well performed. The behavior and order of the pupils were good, and it was a delight to see how well all those little folks seemed to understand the pro-

ceedings. Different gentlemen, among whom we cite the chairman, Col. Mason, Supt. Kiddle, Messrs. Smyth and Underhill, addressed the pupils and congratulated them on the benefit they will derive from the use of such a fine building and the advantage of such good teachers. We agree entirely with his remarks, and recommend every one who is interested in school matters to visit the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 69.

#### Primary School No. 37.

The Closing Exercises of this School took place on Thursday last, and were of a very interesting character. The school maintains a good reputation in spite of many obstacles.

##### WARMING AND VENTILATION.

We refer our readers to the following official report of the Centennial commission, accompanying Medal and announcing Basis of Award to the Open Stove Ventilating Co. 107 Fulton Street, N. Y., for "Fire on the Hearth, Parlor Stove."

First. The combination is one apparatus with three distinct modes of operation—i. e. the air-warming capacity of a Furnace; the reserve force of a Close Stove; and the ventilation of a Fire-place.

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Any mode of ventilation to be practical in operation and satisfactory in result must be simple and automatic. It should be capable of ENTIRELY RENEWING the atmosphere in any given room within certain definite periods of time.

Furnaces and close stoves without independent appliances for ventilation are notoriously objectionable.

Open fires (grates or stoves) are inefficient warmers and imperfect ventilators, because air is warmed by convection and not all by radiation; therefore in rooms warmed by open fires, say to 70 deg. F., the exhalations from the lungs, loaded with carbonic acid, which are given off at nearly 100 F. rise to the top of the room, necessitating independent openings for outlet there: top ventilation. Without an outlet at or near the ceiling in rooms with common open fires, the foul air constantly accumulates at the top of a room.

The Fire on the Hearth Stove of The Open Stove Ventilating Co. overcomes this radical defect, inseparable from ordinary fire-place warming and ventilation.

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For every cubic foot of air thus sent to the top of the room, an equivalent in bulk is displaced from below, being drawn out of the room through the fire-place into the chimney.

All the atmosphere in any room may be renewed with a frequency exactly proportionate to the comparative ratio between the air contents of a room in cubic feet and the caliber of the ducts for outlet and inlet. At the same time an uniform temperature will be maintained through the entire room.

The Open Stove Ventilating Co. is in possession of reports from distinguished sources, and from scientific experts, Boards of Health and School Boards, which fully verify all that is claimed for this excellent apparatus.

We have had abundant opportunity to observe its practical operation and add our testimony in favor of its special adaptation for use in school-rooms.

We recommend those who desire further information upon the subject to send for one of the Open Stove Ventilating Co's descriptive catalogues.

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000	
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000	
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Real estate, banking-house 243,364 71	
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Accrued interest 47,978 45	
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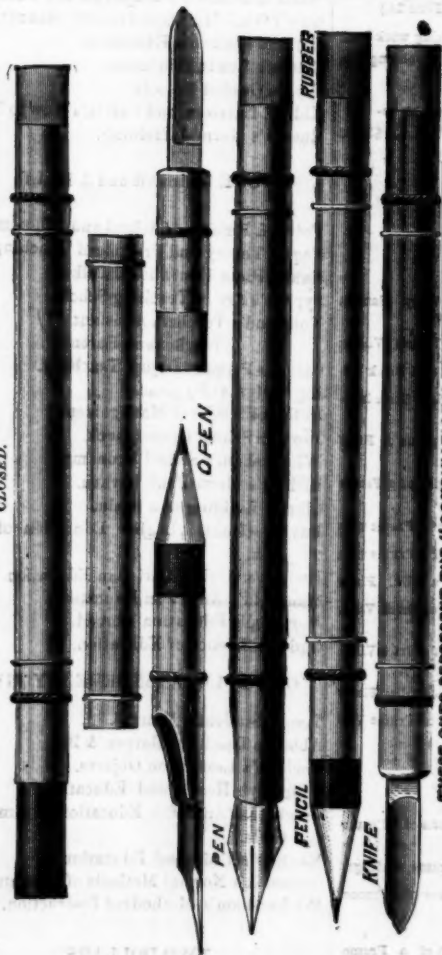
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